

NOTE TO RUSSIA

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEMANDS APOLOGY FOR ATTACK.

OCCURRED ON OCTOBER 21ST

Matter is Discussed with King Edward in Meeting at Buckingham—An Apology Will Probably Be Forthcoming from Russia.

LONDON—Great Britain has sent a long and urgent note to the Russian government, officially detailing the circumstances of the amazing and unexplained attack by the Russian second Pacific squadron during the night of October 21 on British fishing boats in the North sea. The text of the note has not been given out, but it is officially stated from the foreign office that it contains the significant announcement that the situation is one which, in the opinion of his majesty's government, does not brook delay.

Meanwhile the conservative public and press are remarkably undemonstrative. As usual the jingo element, democrats and even some officials go so far as to say that it may be necessary to stop the Pacific fleet pending settlement of the whole affair, though this extreme measure, it is believed, will not be necessary. Everywhere there is evidence of the very positive opinion that this is no time for the usual diplomatic dilly-dallying; that there must be no delay and no limit set by Russia to its apology or the extent of compensation for sufferers by what King Edward himself terms "the unwarrantable action" of the Baltic squadron commanders.

The king sent the following message of sympathy to the mayor of Hull:

"From Francis Knollys, Buckingham Palace, Oct. 24, 1904.—To His Worship, the Mayor of Hull: The king commands me to say that he has heard with profound sorrow of the unwarrantable action which has been committed against the North sea fishing fleet and asks you to express the deepest sympathy of the queen and his majesty with the families of those who have suffered from this most lamentable occurrence.

"KNOLLYS."

(Francis Knollys, baron of Faversham, is the private secretary of King Edward.)

The deep resentment of the whole British public, however, is reflected by the incident at the Victoria station Monday night on the arrival of Count Benckendorff from the continent. There is no attempt anywhere among men of responsibility to magnify the occurrence into a deliberate act of war, but in view of the present inability to find an explanation there is being poured upon the heads of the officers of the squadron a flood of invective and insinuation, though incompetence first and thereafter complete panic is the most generally accepted explanation. Thus far no official word has been received from St. Petersburg as to the attitude of the Russian government.

The fact that it had been decided during the day to prepare a semi-official note expressing the regret of the Russian government and its willingness to make full reparation so soon as the responsibility was fixed was communicated by the Associated Press to Lord Lansdowne and was the first information on the subject he had received from St. Petersburg.

Mormons to Go to Mexico.

MEXICO—Mormon Bishop Cluff of Salt Lake City has closed a deal in the state of Tabasco for the purchase of nearly 240,000 acres of land. There is ample room for 1,000 families and 500 are ready to take up homesteads on the property.

PEACE PROSPECTS

None in Sight So Far As Concerns Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Novoe Vremya, deprecating the renewed talk of foreign intervention in the Russo-Japanese war, says:

Such talk, if based upon the fact that now and again the voicing of an urgent desire for peace is heard in Russia, must reflect the marvelous ignorance of or indifference on the part of foreigners to Russia's true internal condition. The fact that in Russia, as in other countries, there are several parties; two of these want peace—the extreme reactionaries, because they constitute what is known in the United States during the Spanish-American war, and in England during the Boer war, as "peace at any price" men, and the ultra radicals, because they are in favor of a humiliating peace which would weaken the present government. But these parties are insignificant beside the great bodies of moderate progressives, who wish to see Russia's interior economical capabilities developed to their fullest extent and who realize that only through a decisive Russian victory in the east can the wound be healed, not plastered. Russia has the opportunity for interior development on which their heart is set.

The Russian authorities have been unofficially assured that the report that the United States contemplated tendering its good offices in the interest of the restoration of peace in the far east is untrue. The assurance was received with satisfaction, although the report had not been given credence in government circles.

COLOGNE—In the course of a long article discussing the subject of mediation between Russia and Japan, the Cologne Gazette, which is regarded as the organ of the German foreign office, says that even in its most modified form a proposal in the direction indicated would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and that the state undertaking it would incur grave ill will thereby.

"The statement that Germany is sympathetically inclined toward a peace congress and would take a step in that direction in conjunction with America," the Gazette adds, "is absolutely false, and it is equally false to say that Germany has concluded or is considering any agreement with Russia incompatible with Germany's neutrality."

ONE THOUSAND SHEEP KILLED

Driven Over Cliff by Cattlemen, Who Also Destroy the Camp.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Sheep and cattlemen clashed on Gray's river, near the Wind river forest reserve, a few days ago and nearly 1,000 sheep were driven over a cliff by the cattlemen and killed. The sheep had trespassed on the forest reserve and were driven off by the rangers, only to return again later. This time the rangers drove the sheep into a cattle country. Inside of two days the cattlemen gathered and after running the herders out of the country destroyed the sheep wagons and camps and slaughtered the sheep. The herders were not injured.

The sheepmen know the leaders of the raid and they will be prosecuted. The raid was the culmination of a controversy between the sheep and cattle interests of long standing.

Statue of Frederick the Great.

WASHINGTON—The bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the United States government by the present emperor of Germany, has arrived in this city, and has been placed in the grounds of the army war college on the Washington barracks reservation. The statue has been wrapped in heavy canvas to protect it from public view until it is formally unveiled. The unveiling exercises are to take place November 19.

THE ARMY FRONT

ALONG WHICH THERE IS SAID TO BE SHARP FIGHTING.

TROOPS HOLD OLD POSITIONS

Russians Are Entrenching the Ground Recently Occupied by Them.—They Are Expected to Resume the Offensive Within a Few Days.

MUKDEN—Sharp fighting continues along the front. The Russians are entrenching ground recently occupied by them.

While no pitched battle has occurred during the last few days, the two armies are kept in touch with one another, holding the positions they occupied when the big battle ended. There is no evidence that the Russian army will rush north, as was the case after the battle of Liao Yang. In fact, the Russians have another line of defenses to fall back on in the event that they are forced out of their present positions.

During the last few days there has been frequent artillery fire, occasional infantry attacks and daily clashes between outposts and scouts.

Unless the Japanese take the initiative soon the Russians, it is expected, will resume the offensive and endeavor to drive the Japanese back, for the purpose of insuring the safety of their winter quarters, which undoubtedly will be north of Mukden unless a southward advance is successful.

Another big battle is expected shortly, as the weather is already turning cold. It will be impracticable for the two armies to winter in their present positions midway between Mukden and Liao Yang.

Many incidents are coming to light showing the bravery of the Russian soldiers during their stubborn resistance to the Japanese advance and in their attempts to drive the Japanese back. The men fought night and day without rest and afterwards worked for hours carrying the wounded to the hospitals. When the Russian troops recaptured Lone Tree hill they retook several guns and a quantity of ammunition which the Japanese had previously captured. They also took several Japanese guns in addition.

At the conclusion of the fight the hill was covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. The Japanese prisoners were treated by the Russians with the greatest kindness. At one hospital visited by the Associated Press correspondent Japanese privates were found in their officers' ward. The army hospital corps and the Red Cross societies did splendid work. The wounded were dressed and forwarded to the hospitals with the greatest expedition.

The Russian commissariat also was admirably handled. Portable soup kitchens were most useful, going under fire to feed the men.

No Information at Washington.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary Darling said on Friday that, so far as he was aware, no advices had been received at the navy department of the reported skirmish between United States marines and Panamanians on the isthmus. If any dispatches have been received, the assistant secretary explained they in all probability would be sent to the department and would not be delivered to the officers until morning. At this time the navy has about 450 marines on the isthmus.

Gold Discovery in Colorado.

DURANGO Colo.—The reported discovery of extensive bodies of quartz rich in gold and silver in the La Plata range of the Rocky mountains, west of this city, has created excitement. Hundreds of men have gone to the locality and many mineral claims have already been located. Assays obtained are said to run from \$50 to over \$2,000 to the ton.

A LULL IN FIGHT.

Hostilities Cease on Account of the Rain.

ST. PETERSBURG—For the moment heavy rains and impassable roads have compelled a suspension of operations in Manchuria. There was practically no fighting Wednesday.

There is evidence of a new disposition of the forces on both sides. General Kuropatkin is extending his right, whether with a view to a turning movement for the safety of Lone Tree hill, the importance of which point is fully realized by the Japanese, who have attempted to retake it in the night attacks, or whether to meet and thwart a Japanese turning movement from the west, has not yet developed. The Japanese also appear to be shifting weight to the westward.

Veiled hints continue to arrive that the Russians have recovered from the blow inflicted last week by Field Marshal Oyama, and that General Kuropatkin is preparing to renew the struggle as soon as the roads become dry. Two Associated Press dispatches from Mukden tonight mention reports that the Japanese already are preparing to retire and the war office admits that Kuropatkin's left has again moved slightly forward, but there is no light upon the movements of the Japanese. There is, indeed, an utter lack of late news from Tokio and an enemy so resourceful may really be preparing a surprise movement instead of a retreat, relieving the pressure on the front with a view to accomplishing something on the flank.

Many critics here continue to believe that General Kuropatkin intends to return to the line of the Hun river.

The enforced cessation of operations by the bad weather, if the Japanese offensive had really exhausted itself, gives both armies a chance to breathe and pull themselves together and would seem to ensure as much benefit to one side as to the other, for practical purposes. When operations recommence they will assume an entirely new phase, with new dispositions and objectives. Practically last week's battle has ended and it goes into history as a Russian defeat. When operations are resumed a new battle will begin.

The Japanese advance is ten miles south of Mukden. The Russians have built heavy defenses two miles south of the Hun river, where they are expected to make a stand. There are no natural defenses at that point.

The Japanese report that the battle has been the most severe yet fought on the plains, the Russian forces consisting of the First army corps and the Fifth and Sixth Siberian corps. The only defenses were infantry trenches which were hastily made.

Maps captured by the Japanese show that the Russians had arranged for a series of retreats, and these maps indicated where stands were to be made. This accounts for the slowness of the advance of the Japanese and their failure to cut off the Russian retreat, which was conducted with great skill. Ravines and gullies met with by the Japanese obstructed the advance.

Release Causes No Surprise.

ST. PETERSBURG—The newspapers publish full reports of the trial by the admiralty council of the case of the British steamer Allanton, seized June 16 by the Vladivostok squadron, and her cargo, but abstain from comment on the council's annulment of the judgment of the Vladivostok prize court. The decision causes no surprise. The demand of the owners of the Allanton for indemnity for the detention of the ship probably will have to be the subject of negotiations through the foreign office.

French Wrestler Defeated.

BUFFALO—Charles (Yankee) Rogers defeated Maupus, the French wrestler, in two straight falls, Rogers won the first fall, catch-as-catch-can, in 11:30, and the second in Graeco-Roman style in 21:10.